Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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House of Representatives.

SPEECH OF MR. WM. B. SHEPARD,
(OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

On presenting a Petition from the citizens of his Congressional District praying a re-enactment of the Distribution Bill

Mr. Shepard said the petition was signed by very respectable individuals in the district which he had the honor to represent, and he was desirous of adding his testimony to theirs. The petitioners (said Mr. S.) approve of the deposite bill of the last session, and pray Congress to re-enact a similar measure. They suppose that, until 1842, when the tariff will come before Congress for readjustment, there can be no better disposition of the unavoidable surplus in the treasury than to put it into the custody of the people. Mr. S. said he had been astonished at the manifest attempt to paralyze the deposite bill of the last session, and to make it unpopular with the people. He trusted all such attempts would fail, and that there would be sufficient good sense left with the people not to sacrifice their real, substantial interests to mere party clamor. Individually, believing an annual distribution of the surplus revenue, for several years to come, the only possible mode of checking the downward paths of this government, he would proceed to state to the House his reasons for that belief.

I do not (said Mr. S.) regard the plan of distributing the public funds as merely placing so much money in the possession of the State; if that were the limit of its benefits, it would be a matter of minor importance. I regard it as a policy pregnant with the most lasting and extensive political consequences. It is a fact apparent to every body, and one which all admit, but the most obdurate political hacks, that the public mind is now, and has for years been, in a state of dangerous and unhealthy excitement. Through the stimulants which are daily and hourly applied to the people by a most inflammatory public press; through official documents, made with no view of elucidating the truth, but merely to flatter and cajole the community, we are passing from one excitement to another, until the voice of soberness and truth will be banished from the land as utterly beneath the attention of this chivalrous and high-minded people, who act as if they were privileged by Heaven to commit all sorts of follies without the fear of retribution: hence it is, whilst this nation has advanced with unprecedented rapidity in individual and social improvement, her political condition has become most degraded and corrupt.

That these evils have been brought upon the country by the present Administration has frequently been asserted in the two Houses of Congress, and the sentiment has been so often resolved to be true in political meetings of the people, that it requires some hardihood to doubt its correctness. In attributing to General Jackson, exclusively, such important results, we degrade the mass of the community, we mistake the effect for the cause, we do not go to the source of our disease, we attribute to one man what has been produced by the folly and indiscretion of thousands. Never having been either the flatterer or the reviler of the present Chief Magistrate, I hope I may be excused when I say that he is but the *projecta alga* of the present disturbed ad agitated pool of politics.

Whence is it that this state of things should exist? Are the people less virtuous than formerly? Are they less capable of protecting their rights? No! it is because the thirst for office is insatiable, and so long as the Presidency of the U. States presents a glittering prize to be reached by agitation and by agitation alone, so long will the nation be periodically subverted from its very foundations, and the wished for goal attained by the boldest or the meanest. The Presidential election is the curse of the country; it absorbs and perverts every other consideration; it engrosses nearly the exclusive attention of both Houses of Congress, and gives a false coloring to every thing. To its pervading influence is to be attributed nearly every thing that is vicious in our system.

An honorable member from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) who occupied a distinguished party stand on this floor, in excusing the little progress made during the last session by his political friends *in reform*, asserted that, during the pendency of the Presidential election, no system of reform could be perfected; and yet, sir, when an honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Wise) attempted a few days ago to probe the rottenness of this Administration, we heard the most doleful and pitiable lamentations upon the horrible cruelty of disturbing the retirement of the greatest and best of men. I would be glad to know when this House expects to be relieved from that degrading incubus which touches every thing, and defiles every thing with its touch. I have been a member of this body for several years; I have seen no question, from the political tariff to the printing of the most paltry trash distributed by this House, which has not been discussed and decided with a view to the Presidential election. So much is this generally the case, that strangers are puzzled to find out the subject from the discussions of the body.

It was for these reasons that I rejoiced to see the deposite bill of the last session. I think it will establish a new era in this country; it will eventually open the eyes of the people to their real and substantial interests; it will allure the mass of the community from idle and abstract political disquisitions, which are of no use, and induce them to regard this government as a practical thing, intended for some useful purpose, which, when it ceases to fulfil it, should cease to exist.

It is, moreover, the only possible mode in which any thing like reform can be introduced into the Augean stables at Washington. Ever since that stupendous fraud which was so successfully played off before the people in 1826, commonly called the report on reform, we have had repetitions of the same farce before the same credulous audiences, only under different names, with the characters recast, and the phraseology somewhat changed. Sometimes it has limped over the stage in the modest and harmless garb of a report on Executive patronage; anon it comes creeping by in a Presidential message, with a grandiloquent attempt to amend the Constitution. And yet, amidst all these patriotic aspirations to remedy dangers which all have admitted at some stage or other of their political advancement, the abuses of the government have increased and are increasing, and it seems they cannot be diminished, whilst the expenses of these abuses have swelled from about $10,000,000 in 1823, to $32,000,000 in 1836.—If every branch of the public service were well administered, if there were ability in the design or vigor in the execution of the duties of the several departments, there might be some excuse for this lavish prodigality of the public treasure: the reverse, however, is notoriously the case; Presidential electioneering is the only merit of your officers, and their inefficiency in this department ceases to be remarkable, or attract public attention.

So long as the divinity which hedges the Chief Magistracy of the country is protected from the rude assaults of his opponents, the inaquency of the subordinates is unnoticed. The Constitution undoubtedly indicted the Chief Magistrate for the responsible head of the government; but it never supposed his name would be a shield behind which every species of ignorance and corruption could be safely entrenched. Such however, is the opinion of this government, arising from the ardor with which one side seeks, and the other defends the Presidential ark. The grossest mismanagement, now asserted to exist in a department responsable to the public defence—and if, sir, its official head abandons it in the midst of its embarrassments, not to explain or to justify its conduct, but to heap further obligations upon a credulous nation for his important public acts. The inquisitorial powers of this house, which were intended to ferret abuses, and to awaken the attention of the people to the action of the government, are completely neutralized, and perverted by the all-pervading influence of the Presidential election. Unless movement here can elevate and depress the Presidential thermometre, it is upon inattentive and lifeless ears.

The successful party momentarily rests from its pace when it has placed its favorite in the chair of state, and, reposing under laurels, great patience is exhibited until transcendent virtues shall rectify the abuse. Should the faithful be disturbed, the misfortune is attributed to the evil eye of their opponents; and the dull round is again run over, of pap-excuses and miserable chicanery.

Let us, then, returning annually the surplus revenue to the people, strip the federal government of its great attraction, and limit its power for evil; let us give to the community some inducement to economize and narrow down the expenses of government to the smallest sum it can serve possibly to keep the machine in motion. Since its corruptions are incurable, let us no longer deceive the people with idle projects of reform; but strip the ruling prodigal of the power of pandering to his appetites, and force him to sobriety.

I sincerely hope some such plan as this is indispensably necessary to revive the chilled and wandering affections of a large mass of people of this country for the federal government. It is a fact notorious within the sphere of my observation, and one which it would be unwise to conceal, that there is no longer that ardent and lively attachment to the federal government which once existed; there is a large mass of discontent throughout the community—a discontent not to be removed by ejaculations of union issuing from the pampered slaves of power, but by a fair administration of the government. No party drill can forever proscribe the virtue and talent of a community; they will eventually burst their casements, and expose the miserable cheat which obscured them to the contempt and derision of the world. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves by supposing that this discontent arises from the adverse political fortunes of any individual—it is not so, sir. It arises from the belief that this government always has been and always will be, unfairly and partially administered. Whether it be that our Constitution is one of those unfortunate instruments which cannot be correctly construed, or from the unimprovable condition of the Southern country, the fact is, a large portion of the Southern people find themselves as they were at the Revolution, a proscribed and slandered people, with a government alien to them in feeling, and administered adversely to their interests—a government which, while it draws annually from an abused and derided population millions of money, yet, with a most culpable and cowardly imbecility, exposes that population not only to the insidious assaults of implacable domestic enemy, but likewise to the open violence of a foreign foe.

Return back to those who pay the larger part some portion of the public money not essential to the administration of the government, you may go on in your disgusting squabbles for the Presidency; the people will be satisfied with this small approach to virtue;

If Rome be saved, and glorious
success by my arm

To the Southern country the distribution of the surplus revenue offers the only practicable mode of obtaining any share whatever in the enormous appropriations of public money which are made at every session of Congress. From the geographical position of that country, and its peculiar constitutional opinions, (which, being honestly entertained, will not be easily abandoned) there is but little spent among its population in those public works which absorb such vast sums. The western parts of New York are indented with harbors made at the expense of the nation; the present Vice President, although embarrassed with as many constitutional scruples as fall to the lot of most men, has had fortune buckled on his back, because the United States have most pertinaciously insisted upon making a harbor somewhere near his property. Now, sir, I do not complain of this. I rather urge it as an objection to a system, which, in spite of all the honest endeavors of individuals to the contrary, has enriched, and will continue to enrich them, at the expense of the nation. If the surplus revenue is not distributed annually among the States, what will you do with it? The glorious work of destroying a general system of internal improvement has already been achieved; a few private jobs have alone escaped the general wreck, to keep up the flagging ardor of doubtful adherence. I know of but one objection at this time to a permanent distribution of the surplus revenue among the States; (for I cannot believe that even the dotage of this absurd administration is prepared to plunge this nation at this time into the difficulties of another tariff discussion.)

The real objection to a deposite of the money of the nation with the States arises from the extreme desire entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury and the party, of giving to the country a better currency, or, in other words, of enabling some great Bombastes Furioso to experiment upon the subject of gold.

By regulating the currency is now meant the power of transferring the public funds about the country so as to suit the gambling speculations of those persons who have interest enough to be admitted into the secrets of the party. I believe, however, the mass of the community are now fully aware (if they were honest enough to admit it) that they have brought upon the country much pecuniary distress, and committed an egregious folly by sustaining the many absurd attempts to improve the currency by which we have been lately annoyed.

The Bank of the United States, through its branches, operated as a great artery by means of which the money of the nation, which was constantly accumulating in the City of New York, through your unequal commercial system, was distributed among the People of the Union; you have however, cut off this supply, you have dammed up the money of the nation in the large cities, and unless there is an annual distribution, we in the remote parts of the country can hope for nothing but from the overflowings of their abundance. I hope sir, I can mention the name of the Bank of the United States without destroying the composure of those gentlemen who are usually thrown into a sort of paroxysm of patriotic frenzy whenever that enemy to "life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness" is incidentally alluded to; who cannot forgive the Bank of the United States for not having bowed down and worshipped the political Moloch of the day.

To me, it is a matter of great joy, that amidst the general wreck of every thing valuable in the country, there has been found one institution bold enough to resist, or adroit enough to elude, the combined attack of vulgar ignorance and desperate malignity.

I forbear discussing the objections which have been brought by the office holders against any distribution of the surplus funds.

Some take shelter behind your tattered and degraded Constitution; others are afraid of corrupting the People; and, animated with that Roman virtue so common at Washington, as true and sturdy patriots like ancient Curtius, they plunge into the abyss and corrupt themselves.

There must be for years to come, an immense surplus revenue, which the utmost ingenuity of the party has been and will be unable entirely to squander—The system of internal improvement by the Government is no more, the necessities of the times do not require large military appropriations, the tariff cannot be disturbed without great individual embarrassment, and bringing upon the nation the charges of bad faith; why then should we hesitate to snatch from the irresponsible hands of the pet banks and the public officers money which does not belong to them and which cannot be safely left with them?

We have heard for years past, on this floor, the most extravagant adulation of the people, and detestation to their interests: let us give a proof of our sincerity in the only way in which it can ever be tested.—North Carolina has, in common with all the States, a deep interest in this question. She is now commencing a system of internal improvement which will entail upon her vast expenses; where is she to procure the funds? She has surrendered to the General Government the customs, the only safe and profitable mode of public revenue; let us beware how we teach the people of the South to reflect whether they have received an adequate consideration for this most liberal bequest. Let us not by our selfishness, by our cold insensibility to their claims, open their eyes to that inconsiderate liberality which gave to such a Government as this the entire profit upon their industry and their vast natural resources.

Our institutions are based upon frugality, not only in the people, but likewise in their officers; our legislation has generated an unfortunate state of society, where the "auri sacra fames" controls every thing, extinguishes every generous and manly feeling, and condemns the hungry seeker after office, as well as the trembling placeman, to the humiliating confession that he cannot afford to be independent.

If there is any one characteristic in the official profligacy which now pervades this country more alarming than another, it is the universal sycophancy and want of independence in those persons who pretend to lead public sentiment. From the humblest porter at the palace to him that has, or he that hopes to get an office, there is but one requisite, one criterion of merit—blind, devoted attachment to an individual. It has become of late years quite the fashion in certain circles, where a hatred of the slaveholders atones for every vice both moral and political, to speak disparagingly of the South on account of its slave population. In my humble opinion, the poorest as well as the meanest slave that ever toiled in a southern swamp, under a southern sun, aye sir, and under the lash of a southern master, is an animal more to be respected, less needing the 'labor of love,' of your crazy philanthropists, than one of your puppet secretaries, who is obliged to permit any man on earth, whether that man is vain enough to believe himself born to command, or a mere scullion of the *kitchen*, to tell him he is 'free to entertain an opinion.' The one, benighted in mind, is the honest and faithful servant of a lawful master, of a master by whose bounty he is fed, and to whom he is attached by the recollections of childhood and the best feelings of our nature; the other, surrounded by civilization, by liberty and science, is a slave from choice, a prostitute from principle—a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage, for 'tis slavery of the mind.

Can you tell me, Mr. Speaker, what is this thing they call love of party, which so much surpasses the 'love of woman?' I have heard of the love a poet bears his muse, the adoration a lover feels towards his mistress, and the devotion of a patriot for his country, but I confess I have not sufficient knowledge of the Lex Parliamentaria to understand this love of party. Is it similar to the spirit of patriotism? Not at all! for it is a spirit hostile to the mass of the community, based on selfishness, and leading its votaries by the hope of plunder. It is a spirit that confounds in the breasts of the honest few who submit to its degrading influence all just discrimination between right and wrong, and proscribes from its service all those who will not tame their nature down to their dirty bidding.

For he must serve, who fain would sway,
And sooth, and sue, and watch all time, and
pry into all place,
And be a living lie, who would become
A mighty thing amongst the mean, and such
Are parties made of.

It was once supposed, perhaps it was an error of our ancestors, that honor was the quickening principle of monarchies, virtue of republics, and that those who ministered to the vestal flame should at least possess a spark of its purity. Not a virtue content to dwell in decencies for ever, but a virtue that regarded political apostacy equally infamous with private dishonor; a virtue too pure, united to a soul too proud of filling situations of constant uneasiness and uncertainty, of exhibiting to the world the melancholy spectacle of a high republican functionary willing to be honest, yet afraid to avow it, who, when called upon for his opinion upon matters of great national importance in the morning said Aye sir—and at noon said No sir. Yet these things have happened almost daily, and not excited our special wonder.*

Since, then, the seductions of your government are too great for poor human nature, let us return to the poverty and simplicity of our ancestors; let us remove a temptation which cannot be resisted, and the road to office will again become the path of duty and of honor.

It was my intention at one time to refer this petition to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to bring in a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners. Upon reflection I will not do so; I will let the petition go untrammelled to the committee, and whatever there may be of good issuing from them may perhaps suffice.

I prefer this course, because of the two propositions which have heretofore been submitted to this house. I decidedly prefer the bill for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; it is less objectionable in principle, and gives equal justice to all parts of the Union. That this most just measure should have met so much hostility, is to me a matter of great amazement. Perhaps it owes its poor success to the misfortune of being the offspring of a justly distinguished American Statesman. If the committee of ways and means would have it rebaptised with some of the cant names of the day, it has merit enough to become even one of the pets of the party.

To those gentlemen who are really desirous of wresting from this Government its means of bribery and corruption, I would suggest the propriety of surrendering individual preferences, and adopting any measure which can possibly aid this holy cause, which can elevate the tone of sentiment and feeling among the people, or can give them juster views of their rights and their duties; otherwise, the reign of misrule will be a perpetual succession, in defiance of the continual stirring of the filth of Washington.

* *Vide* ex-secretary D'Arn's description of a Cabinet consultation

Interesting Discovery.—Remains of an Antediluvian Monster.—Baron Dr. Klipstein, a German *Savant*, who has long devoted himself to the study of Geology, and who is now directing the excavations in the neighborhood of Elezi (a small town in Rhenish Hesse) has made a most important discovery for natural history. In digging 28 feet below the ground near Episheim, about a league distant from the latter place, he discovered, in a state of perfect preservation, the bones of a *dinotherium giganteum*, probably the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, whose existence was first indicated, and nearly specifically determined, by Dr. Caup, the learned Zoologist. The head measures six feet in length by three and a half in breadth, and weighed nearly five quintals. Near the head was also found a humeral bone, six feet long, apparently appertaining to the same animal. No remains of the kind were ever discovered before.

The city of Cincinnati has voted to borrow $600 000 for promoting three objects of internal improvement, viz. the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, the Miami Railroad; and the Whitewater Canal.

North Carolina.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Twenty-six, on the Surplus Revenue.

The Joint Select Committee of twenty six, who were appointed to inquire into the best investment of that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will be received by North Carolina, under the provisions of the deposite act of the last session of Congress, and to whom were referred various propositions relative to such investment by both Houses of the General Assembly, have attentively considered the same; and report.

That the thirteenth section of the act of Congress "to regulate the deposites of the public money," declares, in substance, that such deposites, in the treasury of the different states, shall be by way of loan, and not as absolute gifts.—This provision, your committee believe, should not be wholly overlooked by the General Assembly, in any disposition it may make of that portion of the public treasure which is allotted to this state. They are pursuaded, nevertheless, that it should be considered and treated as a loan of a most liberal character, which the state may never be required to repay; and which, it would be most unreasonable to suppose, will be demanded by any exigency of the federal treasury for many years to come. Viewed in this aspect, it is a talent committed to the Legislature, for the proper use of which its members will justly be held accountable to their constituents and country, unless in their hands it shall be made productive of great and lasting benefits to the people. How it can be most advantageously applied to the accomplishment of such ends, your committee have experienced much difficulty in determining. The wisdom of statesmen in former times, and in other countries, has been exhibited in devising schemes for raising the revenues actually necessary for the real or imaginary wants of government; and so novel is the spectacle of a people, not only freed from debt, but with an income vastly exceeding the necessities of government, the excess of which it is desired to invest for public benefit, that but little light on the subject of this reference can be derived from the history of the past.

Among the numerous plans of investment referred to them, your committee first considered the propositions of certain banking and canal companies in New York and New Jersey, to borrow the fund due to this state, and are unanimous in the opinion, that these propositions should not be accepted. The great advantage to the states, which were contemplated by the passage of the deposite act, consited not in the receipts of interest on the sums entrusted to them; but in the renewed life and vigor which would be imparted to their industry and enterprize—their physical and mental improvement, by adding so much to the active capital within their limits. Every thousand dollars of such deposites, if used as active capital, will furnish employment to one thousand dollars worth of industry in the country where it is used. The encouragement should be given to the industry of the citizens of our own state, in preference to those of other states, so far as it can be done with the public funds, under the control of the Legislature; and that this may be done even without a diminution of the annual profits on such funds if invested abroad, your committee suppose, can hardly admit of question. They take this occasion to remark, that in their opinion no one cause has militated so much against the prosperity of North Carolina, as the drain upon her capital and productive labour, which has been in progress for a series of years, and which has been accelerated within a short time. To say nothing of our contributions to the federal government; but a pittance of which has ever been expended within our limits; the large sums of money which are prodigally sent to the north to seek permanent employment in stocks, merchandize, city property, and otherwise; and to the south and south west, to be laid out in lands and slaves, have had alike disastrious effect upon her condition, though not to the same ruinous extent with the *absenteeism* of the landed proprietors of Ireland, so much complained of in that country. By a judicious use of the means now in our hands, this course of impoverishment may, in some degree, be arrested; and the ardent and enterprizing of our own people, may find at home a field for their zeal and energy.

Another objection to such loans is, that the proposed borrowers are not under the control of our Legislature, nor amenable to the jurisdiction of our courts. Your committee believe that the boon conferred by the act of Congress, was poorly worthy of our acceptance, if its only affect shall be to make North Carolina a surety to the federal treasury for the banks of other states, she receiving for such insurance only the interest on the sum thus secured, while all the advantages of the use of this vast treasure are to be enjoyed by the citizens of other states.

Your committee are also of opinion, that no portion of the public deposites should be applied in aid of the ordinary revenues either for the support of the state government, or for county purposes. The ordinary taxes levied for these uses, are far from being burthensome to the people; and by a proper adjustment of the valuation of taxable property will yield a sum quite as great as ought to be desired. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, that those governments have been distinguished by the greatest purity of administration, and have longest preserved the blessings of liberty, in which the governing power, no matter how constituted, has been dependent for its support, on annual pecuniary levies from the people. To exhaust the surplus revenue in maintaining the current expenses of government, or to fritter it away by a division among the several counties to replenish their treasures, in the manner proposed by a bill referred by the House of Commons, would be not merely to compromit the dignity of the state, but to interrupt, for a time only, the regular operation of the system of state taxation, and to disappoint the just expectations of our constituents. Your committee, therefore, return said bill to the House, and recommend its rejection.

Your committee have also been instructed to inquire into the propriety of devoting the fund in question to the establishment of a new bank, to be owned wholly by the state. A portion of them are confident in the belief that the establishment of such an institution would contravene that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no state shall emit bills of credit;" and which they are informed has been judicially expounded to extend to any paper medium issued by a state for the purpose of common circulation. Independently of the arguments against the expediency of such a bank, which have been often urged in the discussions of this subject heretofore, your committee believe that no financial skill could successfully manage a bank founded entirely on a borrowed capital, demandable in certain proportions, at the pleasure of the lender; which must regulate its business according to the necessities of the federal government—the fluctuations of party politics—the appropriations made by Congress—and even the movements of individuals of that body, from motives either partizan or patriotic.

The only remaining objects of appropriation, to which the attention of your committee has been called by the direction of the Legislature, are common schools and internal improvements.—These, your committee recognize as first in importance among all the objects which now claim the patronage of the public; and but for the fiduciary character of the means in their possession, they would meet less difficulty in dedicating the whole fund immediately and irrevocably to these purposes. They, however, propose to devote it to them; while, at the same time, it shall be so invested for the present, as to be capable of recall without great inconvenience, should the state be required to refund any part of the loan. They are aware that public opinion is divided on the question, whether general education, or the improvement of the means of transportation, should be first patronized.—Some of your committee were inclined to the opinion, that the whole should be expended on internal improvements; in the belief that opening new avenues to wealth, which are accessible to all classes of the community, would diffuse the means and the disposition for education to an extent almost equal to a direct appropriation for public schools—others on the contrary, insist on claiming the whole as a school fund, as the only mode in which it can be made to benefit equally the whole population. In deference to this conflict of opinion, your committee have been induced to recommend that our whole share of the surplus revenue shall be devoted equally to popular education and internal improvements, that that part which is appropriated to education, shall be added to the "fund for common schools" now existing; and shall be invested for accumulation in bank stock, by increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Cape Fear to one million five hundred thousand dollars; in which there shall be subscribed of the school fund before mentioned four hundred thousand dollars; and by increasing the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina to two millions of dollars; by a subscription of the fund aforesaid for five thousand shares in said bank. Your committee are fully sensible of the dangers to be apprehended from an excess of banking capital; and have only consented to this mode of investment, because of a general prevalence of the opinion, that our present capital is too small. They propose, however, to remedy the inconveniences of an excess, should one occur, by a provision in the amended charters for the reduction of the capital stocks of both the banks, if it shall be found too great for the real demands of business. They also believe that this disposition of the addition to the school fund, can be much more economically and profitably made in the banks already in existence and in full operation, than in one owned exclusively by the state: not to mention the objections already urged to an institution of the latter character. In all monied transactions, your committee suggests, that experience has generally proved that individuals having an interest in the adventure, have realized greater profits than mere agents. The proposed investments in bank may be made without any expense to the school fund, except its portion of the compensation paid to the officers of the Banks. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, by the act of the General Assembly of 1825, will receive the dividends on the shares of that fund, and reinvest them for further increase.

The residue of the public deposites, (which is estimated at nine hundred thousand dollars,) your committee recommend to be added to the fund for internal improvements, and be placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements. That they shall proceed to loan out the same upon the terms prescribed in the bill herewith reported—that a preference shall be given in making such loans to companies engaged in constructing works for the improvement of the means of internal transportation; but that no company shall be allowed to borrow to an amount greater than one half of its capital stock actually subscribed by solvent subscribers; and that satisfactory security, either real or personal, to be judged of by the said board, shall, in all cases, be given by the borrowers. The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, are directed, whenever interest shall be received thereon, to make new loans, so as to keep the fund in a course of active accumulation. The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, have a corporate existence by the act of the General Assembly of 1819, and consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and an agent of public works, appointed by the Legislature, no one of whom receives any compensation for this service, except the last; who is entitled to pay for the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Your committee believe that it will be in the power of the board greatly to facilitate works of internal improvement by the adoption of the plan proposed; while, at the same time, the fund of the state will accumulate for future use. The regular business of banking requires such speedy returns of their loans, that neither rail road, canal, nor manufacturing companies can obtain from them the accommodations necessary for constructing their works. Whereas, the disposition of the fund for internal improvements herein recommended, by affording longer time for payment than is allowed by legitimate banking operations, will give to them all due encouragement. Your committee have deemed it advisable that this whole fund should be placed under the control of the Board of Interal Improvements, rather than that the loans should be made by the Legislature, for the reason that but few corporations for purposes of internal improvement are, as yet, in operation in this state; and they desire that the accommodations which may be furnished by the bill before mentioned, shall be extended, whenever its terms are complied with. As the corporations which may be chartered at this session, will be of course unknown until after the adjournment, it is deemed to be inexpedient for the General Assembly to designate those to which aid shall be given, or how far it shall extend.

Your committee know full well, that many of our constituents had expected bolder measures on the subject of internal improvement, or of public education, or of both, than they have recommended—that fond hopes have been cherished by patriots in every quarter—that the state would immediately be blessed with the full fruition of those advantages for which they may now suppose that but a tardy preparation is about to be made. When, however, it is recollected, that much as the subject has been agitated, even at this day, public opinion has not settled down on any great work of internal improvement, to which the public treasure should first be devoted—that no plan of common schools has yet been devised, which is capable of practical execution in every part of the state; when, moreover, it is remembered, that it is as yet ungertain whether the policy of distributing the excess of the federal revenue among the states, will be repeated; and if continued, whether it will be by way of loan, or in absolute property. Your committee presume that the present Legislature will, in some degree deserve the gratitude of their country, if they shall so appropriate the fund confided to her, as to deepen and widen those foundations on which others may erect the superstructure of her happiness and prosperity. To carry into effect the plans herein proposed, they present the bills marked No. 1. 2. 3. and recommend that they be passed into laws.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.
Chairman pro tem.

January 2, 1837.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Saturday, January 7.

Mr. Edwards presented a bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State under the act of Congress to regulate the deposites of the public money; which was read the first time, passed, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Burney moved that the Senate do now reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was rejected; which was decided in the affirmative, ayes 24, noes 21—and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Monday, January 9.

Mr. Moye, from the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom petitions on the subject were referred, reported against the expediency of erecting a new county out of parts of the counties of Burke, Lincoln, Wilkes and Iredell. Concurred in.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville, and the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, were read the third time, passed, and ordered, the former to be enrolled and the latter to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Valley Rail Road Company, was, on motion of Mr. Joyner, laid upon the table.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. W. Bryan in the chair, on the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; and after some time spent therein, in which the bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Waddell, Carson and Morehead, and opposed by Messrs. Kelly, Reid and Cooper of Martin, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, with various amendments, and recommended its passage into a law. The bill thereupon passed its third reading, 25 to 22, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, January 10.

The bill to amend the charter of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Polk presented a bill concerning the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road; also a bill to authorise the Commissioners of Salisbury to borrow money; which passed their first reading.

Several revised bills were read three times, passed and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Wednesday, January 11.

The bill to authorise the Commissioners of Salisbury to borrow money, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A number of revised bills were read three times, passed and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The bill heretofore submitted by Mr. Edwards, to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the moneys which shall be deposited with this State, under the act of Congress to regulate the deposites of the public money, was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. McCormick, laid upon the table 23 to 22.

The Senate spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the chair, in the consideration of the bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson. When the committee rose, the bill was reported to the Senate, and rejected, 24 to 20.

Thursday, January 12.

Mr. Bryan presented a set of resolutions, intended as a substitute for the bill submitted by Mr. Edwards, to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the surplus; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill introduced by Mr. Edwards, to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the surplus, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the chair; and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, January 13.

The Senate was engaged most of the day, in committee of the whole, in discussing the bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the Surplus, &c. without coming to a decision.

In support of the resolutions submitted by him on yesterday, Mr. Bryan of Carteret and Jones, delivered his views at length, insisting that it was our true policy to engage in an extended and liberal system of internal improvements. Mr. Kelly addressed the committee also, enforcing the same views.

Saturday, January 14

Most of this day's sitting was taken up in the consideration of Mr. Edwards's bill to provide for the investment and safe keeping of the surplus. The question pending was on the motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan to strike out all except the enacting clause, and substitute; which was negatived. Other ineffectual propositions were made to amend and to postpone indefinitely, and the bill was finally laid upon the table.

House of Commons.

Saturday, January 7.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a general system of Free Schools throughout the state.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of privileges and elections, made a report of facts in relation to the contested seat of James Callaway, of Surry, which, on motion of Mr. Satterthaite, was laid on the table.

Mr. Byrd introduced a bill for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue amongst the several counties of the state. Read first time.

The bill to incorporate the town of Greensborough, in Guilford county, was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, January 9.

The bill to lay off and construct a Road from the town of Franklin, in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River, and thence to the Georgia line, was read the second time. Appropriates $9.000 for this purpose. The question being on its passage, Mr. Kenyon demanded the ayes and noes, and the bill passed its second reading—51 to 44.

The bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar, was read the second time. Mr. Satterthaite explained the objects of the bill, after which it passed its second reading.

The house then entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Williamson in the chair, and took up the report and bills, reported from the committee of *twenty six*, on the subject of investing North Carolina's share of the Surplus Revenue. Mr. Graham, chairman of the committee, took the floor in explanation of the plans proposed, and spoke for nearly two hours with his usual force and comprehensiveness, illustrating the advantages attending the scheme, and showing that it was the most liberal which could be got through the commitee.—When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Satterthaite, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, January 10

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Williamson in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bills reported by the joint select committee on the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. McNeill, of Moore, took the floor, and spoke for near half an hour in favor of the scheme reported by the committee, though individually, he said, he would have preferred a more liberal plan.

Mr. Speaker Haywood next addressed the committee for more than two hours, and with great force and eloquence, in opposition to the whole scheme reported by the committee, on the ground that the policy which it proposed was temporising and short-sighted, and must eventuate in abortion. When he had finished, the committe rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 11.

Mr Hollingsworth presented a bill in favor of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Crawford, was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom were referred the bills reported by the committee on the Surplus Revenue. [Authorizes a subscription on the part of the State of $400,000—equal to two fifths of the stock.]

Mr. Hoke introduced sundry resolutions and statistics relating to the Surplus Revenue, and other funds of the State; which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill directing the mode of passing Private Laws—which was read twice and passed.

A message from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed bills to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, on certain terms and conditions, and to amend the charter of said company, and asking the concurrence of his house. The said bills passed their first readings, and were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, ordered that a select committee of two members be appointed to wait on Col. C. G. Memminger, commissioner from S. Carolina, and invite him to a seat in this hall, and inform him that it is the pleasure of this house to hear his views on the aforesaid bills, if he desires to present them.—Messrs. Hoke and Williamson form the committee.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the capitol, passed its first reading.

Thursday, January 12

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the bills to amend the charter of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, and to confer banking privileges on said company

The Hon. Mr. Memminger of South Carolina, who had been invited to appear before the house, rose and addressed the committee at length in support of the bill; after which, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, January 13.

Mr. Farrow presented a bill to provide for draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county. [Appropriates $8,000 for this purpose.] Read first time.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the bill granting banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. Mr. Speaker Haywood took the floor, in reply to Col. Memminger, and in opposition to the bill, and spoke for nearly three hours. When he concluded, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, January 14.

The House again resolved itself into

a committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the bills in relation to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. Mr. Hoke took the floor in reply to Mr. Speaker Haywood, and addressed the committee for more than an hour, decidedly in favor of the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Graham rose and addressed the committee for more than two hours, also in favor of the bill. He was followed by the Speaker, in reply to him and Mr. Hoke, in a short but animated speech. Mr Blount then made a few remarks against the bill, and Mr. McNeill explained why he had come to the conclusion to vote against it.

The question being now loudly called for, it was put on the motion submitted by the Speaker, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, (tantamount to rejection,) and decided in the negative.

On motion, the committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, and the question being on its passage, an amendment was moved to it, so as to give the next Legislature the power, if it should so chuse, to repeal the bill without the consent of the Corporation. This amendment was negatived, 62 to 40: after which the bill passed its second reading, 53 to 49; and the house adjourned about 5 o'clock.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry has been for some time in session at Frederick, Maryland, to inquire into the causes of the failure and disasters of the Florida campaign.—The following incident is related by a correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle.

General Gaines appeared there, dressed in full uniform, and attended by two aids, and immediately after the commencement of the proceedings, pronounced them illegal, and demanded the right of cross questioning witnesses, examining documentary evidence, &c. The following scene then occurred—

Lt. Morris was sworn. Where and in what capacity were you in April last?

Answer. At Tampa Bay—I was commissary of depot.

General Gaines. I beg leave, with due deference, to state, Mr President—

General Macomb. General, I repeat that you cannot be permitted to address the Court, until your case is before it.

General Gaines. I appear before you, sir, by orders—

Gen. M. You will oblige the Court, sir, by your silence—

Gen. G. I formally protest against the course pursued by this Court—

Gen. M. I have once more to say, General Gaines, that you cannot be allowed to interfere in any way with the progress of this trial, and a repetition of such conduct will be viewed as deliberate contempt! Pray be seated.

Gen. G. I beg your pardon, sir; standing is a custom of mine, and I ask to be gratified in this particular.

Gen. M. Certainly, General. Consult your convenience in sitting or standing—by pleasing yourself you will gratify the Court.

Question to Lt. Morris. What amount of hard bread and bacon were at Tampa when General Scott—

Gen. Gaines. I feel myself, Mr. President, constrained once more to protest against this *lawless* mode of procedure.

Gen. M. I again urge upon you, Major General Gaines, the importance of complying with the desire of the court in this matter. Your case, sir, is not before us. You have nothing to do with the matter pending, as it at present stands. You must not interrupt us.

Gen. G. (in a loud voice) May it please the Court, I wish to be heard for a moment. I do not desire to retard its operations, but I wish to protest formally against the illegality with which it is, and has been conducted. The ninety first article, Mr. President—

Gen. Macomb. Gen. Gaines, submit your views to paper, and they will be considered and regarded. Do so now, or any time after the adjournment of the Court; to-morrow morning will do.

Gen. G. No, sir, I will do so now.

Proceedings were accordingly suspended to enable the gallant old soldier to embody his views, on the completion of which he commenced another address to the Court, but was again interrupted by Gen. Macomb.

Gen. G. I wish, Mr. President, to convince this Court and the country that the whole tenor of its proceedings is at war with law, usage and reason, and—

Gen. M. General, you shall not be longer tolerated in these gratuitous expressions. The Court will confer—Clear the Court!"

The writer concludes his letter as follows—

On the re opening, the Court, through the President, announced that the protest of General Gaines should be incorporated with the proper documents. Gen. Gaines then read his acquiescence in the decision of the President of the United States, in relation to General Macomb, and after the transaction of unimportant business the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The opinions of the Court, as expressed to Gen. Gaines, were delivered by Maj Gen. Macomb in a language and manner highly creditable to his talents and urbanity. He urged upon his brother officer, to whom he stood in a relation altogether unsolicited, an adherence to a course, the expediency and propriety of which his own judgment must approve, and one which the rules of the service absolutely exacted.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 20.

The Legislature of this state is still in session; the joint resolution to adjourn on Saturday last having been rescinded on the Thursday preceding. They will probably adjourn the last of this or the first of next week.

The GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT and CAROLINA BEACON have been consolidated into one establishment, to be designated the SOUTHERN TELESCOPE, and published by Zevely & Evans. They contemplate greatly to enlarge the paper, should their patronage be sufficiently increased.

Congress.

The resolution of Mr. Ewing in the Senate rescinding the treasury order, and of Mr. Wise in the House of Representatives proposing an examination into the abuses of the executive departments are still under discussion.

The resolution of Mr. C. Allan was taken up in the House of Representatives on the 7th, and Mr. Lane addressed the house at length in opposition to the resolution. He denied the truth of the assumption that the lands were ceded as a donation; and contended that they were grants made upon contract, and for which, not a nominal, but a full, fair, and *bona fide* consideration had been paid by the states, by the surrender of the right of taxing the public domain, and by the construction of works of improvement, which had enhanced, to a vast extent, the value of the public domain in the several states in which it was situated.

The whole of the sitting of Monday the 9th, was consumed in considering the mode of treating memorials to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. The subject was brought up by the presentation of several petitions by Mr. Adams. An exciting debate arose, and the house is represented to have been a scene of considerable tumult and confusion. The question on receiving the petition was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 137, nays 75.

The members from North Carolina voted as follows:

For receiving the petition—Messrs. Montgomery and M'Kay.

Against receiving—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Deberry, Graham, Pettigrew, Rencher, W B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams.

Messrs. Hawkins and Spaight absent.

A motion to lay the petition on the table was decided in the affirmative—yeas 151, nays 50—all the members from North Carolina voting in the affirmative, except Messrs. Hawkins and Spaight who were absent.

On Wednesday the 11th, Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, with an accompanying report, to reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of the government. The bill proposes to accomplish in the short space of eighteen months, what was intended gradually to have been performed by the compromise act of 1833, by which the period was extended to 1842. Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts, one of the minority of the committee of ways and means, expressed his dissent from the principles of the bill and the report, and represented in strong colours the disastrous consequences which he apprehended would result from this sudden reduction of the revenue. The discussion of this subject will doubtless cause great excitement throughout the whole country.

Resolutions have been adopted in the House of Representatives, unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Garland, appointing a committee of nine members, to inquire into the condition, &c. of the deposite banks, what agent or attorney has been appointed in connexion with them, who such agent is, what compensation is allowed him, and by whom he is paid; which committee is authorized to send for persons and papers.

This measure is almost identically the some with that which Mr. Wise so perseveringly but unsuccessfully advocated at the last session. Its adoption now has probably been brought about by the publication of a circular letter addressed by Reuben M. Whitney to the officers of certain deposite banks. The letter was intended to be private and confidential; but by some means it has found its way into the public prints, and makes so much greater revelations than the writer intended should see the light, that he has since made a publication with intent to explain away certain portions of it.

The committee appointed by the house consists of Mr. Garland of Virginia, Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, Mr. Fairfield of Ohio, Mr. Wise of Virginia, Mr Gillett of New York, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Hamer of Ohio, Mr Martin of Alabama, and Mr. Peyton of Tennessee. This committee we hope, as Mr. Peyton expressed in the debate, "will be too generous to persecute even Reuben Whitney, and too just to favor the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce of Rhode Island, in the course of some remarks in the House, predicted that Reuben M. Whitney is to be a great man, made so by his enemies. Mr. Peyton, in the debate on Mr. Garland's resolutions, alluded to this, and said; "I am willing to make him greater. I am anxious to give him an opportunity to blazen his virtues, and make him "*great* only as he is *good*." But what constitutes a great man at this day, according to that gentleman's conceptions of true greatness? The first item in the account of this man's greatness is, that he was charged and convicted, by his own confessions upon oath, before a committee of this House, of having been a *traitor* to his country during the last war. The second item in the account is, that he was convicted of perjury by the same committee, a majority of whom were his *political* friends. And, lastly, that he is suspected, upon evidence strong enough to send a poor man to the penitentiary, of plundering the Treasury; of being a sort of general, federal rogue, employed by a company to steal by the year for them. This closes the account. And Reuben truly has a claim to greatness; a *great* traitor, a *great* liar, and a *great* rogue."

The Mint and the Coinage.—The important bill consolidating into one, with slight alterations, all the existing laws and regulations respecting the Mint and Coinage, was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams having waived his objections to parts of the bill, after having maturely examined it, and other objections being obviated by amendments. As the bill now stands, the Gold Coin remains as now; the Silver dollar is to be hereafter of the weight of 412½ grans instead of 416, its present weight, (the quantity of pure silver in it, however, remains the same,) and the parts of a dollar of proportionate weight; and the copper coin remains, instead of being reduced as proposed, at its present weight of 168 grains to the cent, and 84 grains to the half cent. *Nat. Int.*

Important if True.—It was rumored on Saturday and yesterday, on the authority of letters, we know not whence or by whom received, that the royal party in Mexico had declared the infant of Spain, Don Francisco de Paulo, King of that fine country; that France and England had declared in his favor, and had furnished him with resources to work his way to the throne thus offered him; that four French ships of 74 guns are now off Pensacla and were about to sail to the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, where another 74 had already arrived, and that these forces were to support the party about to declare in favor of the infant.

It is impossible for us to decide on the degree of credit that ought to be attached to this rumor. *New Orleans Bee.*

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Legislature agree at once to accept our share of the surplus, but they are by no means unanimous on the subject of its application or disposal. One scheme is to create bank stock for its investment, either by the creation of a new bank, or by extending the capital of the old banks. To either of the plans I am opposed; first, because it is more than probable we have at this time as much banking capital in the state as can or should be used among us. The management of this large sum would become an object of deep interest with designing and unprincipled politicians, and would in itself be both the cause and the means of political corruption. Those who rule the state would also govern the bank, and when once in possession of both the money and offices of the state they would feel little inclination to restore either to the people, and we have had some startling lessons on the power of *metallic tractors* upon elections. Create a bank the property of the state, and you at once legislate, if not for the purpose, at least with the effect of demoralizing a whole nation. You would at once raise up a new order in North Carolina: all who had influence at home, would claim a share in the management of these funds, and its benefits would be distributed by them among them from whom they derived their influence; and thus its debasing effects would reach the most distant ramnifications of society, until the whole should become a most disgusting and loathsome mass of moral political depravity. As then in view of such a result as possible it becomes the duty of the Legislature to avoid such a course, its *probability* should induce them at once to abandon all banking projects.

Each succeeding Legislature would be called on to dispose of the accumulating interest; this would be a source of interminable and expensive legislation, and every session would have to pass on numerous petitions for a portion of the state's funds to make roads, improve water courses, or erect public buildings; the object of all which would be strictly local, and I fear in some cases mere jobs for individual benefit.

Monied institutions are always best managed when they belong to those who manage them, and I should ever doubt the soundness of any institution belonging to the *public*; at any rate so far the experiment is, to say the least, doubtful. In a neighboring state, they have had a bank of the state some years; the taxes are as high in that as any state in the union, perhaps higher than in any of the old states; the paper, it is true, has retained its credit, and may continue to do so, as it is sustained by the whole credit of the state and the revenues of the same, and will have also their share of the surplus; but a circumstance happened a few years since to make many question the stability of the bank or the integrity of its direction. A member of the Legislature offered a resolution to investigate the situation of the Bank; to this they readily assented; but he added an amendment to publish an expose of its situation, with a detail of its funds and assets. This was a most alarming movement; the matter was put off for that day; the mover, *poperly drilled*, subsequently withdrew his resolution. By some it was said that it would not do to expose the situation of the bank; others said it had long been in the hands of the majority, and it would never do to let the people see what had been done with their money; it had been used to acquire power and retain it.

I am opposed to banking with the public funds, or their application in any way that may by its use subject the citizens of our state to its demoralizing influence; but dispose of the whole amount at once, for some great national object. I would construct a rail road from the Virginia to the South Carolina line, starting at the Roanoke, come by Raleigh, there select some point for crossing the Yadkin, and reach the southern border of the state near the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. The reasons in favor of this route are, that it would pass through a large portion of the most fertile lands in the state, entirely shut out from those facilities of commerce enjoyed by their fellow citizens in the lower part of the state; it would greatly enhance the value of those lands, perhaps to the full amount of the cost of making the road; and by increasing the wealth, at once remunerate the expense; it would pass through a fine, healthy and interesting country, and would eventually become the great thoroughfare of travel; it would afford our agriculturist a choice of markets, both north and south. A road below this line would of necessity cross all the great rivers or the south, when it would be almost impossible to erect safe and permanent bridges but at a most ruinous cost; and the inundations of the flat grounds would often produce the most vexatious interruptions and delays. Crossing the state just above the falls of our rivers, it would be easy, at some future day, to construct roads from this great state road either for the purpose of bringing the produce of the up country to it for transportation, or they might start from it at any point to carry the same to any town in the lower part of the state, where the markets there shall make it an object to do so. This plan will enable our farmers at all times to avail themselves of the best market. And here let me state, I must always oppose that policy which shall direct our trade to a single market. This may build up a *town*—may give us a *city*—but it will be by an onerous and hateful tariff on the rest of the community. On this plan, Fayetteville and Newbern could each have a branch, if their trade is worth it, and the public be benefited by a competition between them. This is the mode in which I would dispose of our share of the surplus—and should it seem probable that some such scheme will be adopted, I will then write more in detail and discuss its location.

I know it is the wish of some that a portion of this money should go to the literary fund. This to me is a false, mawkish philanthropy. The whole idea is bad. Our plan of low-priced, old field schools, is the best—at least the experiment has succeded here. Ours has always been emphatically an *honest yeomanry;* such is our character at home and abroad; but educate the whole mass of the people at the public expense, and on *the public* they will *expect to live.* They may make *officers* and *gentlemen*, but are not fit for the ordinary occupations of life.

In reference to Banks, permit me to add, that I never can consent to the surplus being vested in that way, unless you will devise some plan by which the *minority* shall have the active control of the state funds; this is the only way to keep all parties *honest.* But I fear no majority will consent to such an arrangement. It is now the fashion to claim both *spoils* and *offices;* and a man who should hesitate to take them, would be immediately suspected as not of the true faith.

SAVILLE.

January 17, 1837.

CELEBRATION OF THE

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Agreeable to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Orange county assembled at Mount Willing on the 7th inst. for the purpose of celebrating Jackson's victory below Orleans. Captain George B. Morrow was appointed president, and Samuel N Tate, esq. vice president; Col Thomas Jones, marshal of the day, and Wm. F. Jones, secretary. The following toasts were drank:

1. The 8th of January—The day we celebrate, in commemoration of the glorious victory gained by our heroic president, Andrew Jackson, below New Orleans. Two cheers and two guns.

2. The President and Vice President elect—The first choice of a free people. Four cheers and two guns.

3. Our State of North Carolina—The first to proclaim independence, she will be the last to desert it. Two cheers and two guns.

4. Our Governor, Edward B. Dudley—The first choice of the free people of North Carolina. Two cheers and two guns.

5. The Ex-Presidents of the United States—They have alike saved the Union and the Constitution. Five cheers, and a song by Capt. Paisley Nelson—"*Jackson's camp on Cumberland Bank.*"

6. Party spirit—May it cease to disturb the tranquility of our nation. Four cheers and four guns.

7. Patriotism—May it succeed party dissension. Two cheers and four guns.

8. King William the IV—Well may the French and American people say, Blessed is the peace maker. Four cheers and four guns.

9. Our fore fathers—May we never cease to follow their examples, in the councils of the nation and in the martial field. Three cheers and four guns, and a song, *Paul Jones.*

10. The Editor of the Milton Spectator deserves well the gratitude of a grateful republic. Four cheers and four guns.

11. The Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder—He deserves well of the Whig party for his honesty and integrity. Ten cheers.

12. Our Navy and Fortifications—May they become the boasted pride of our nation. Two cheers and four guns.

13. The Fair Sex—A remembrance of their virtues will ever stimulate us to resist that violence which seeks booty and beauty.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The 8th of January—The first time celebrated at Mount Willing, may it not be the last. Four guns.

By the Vice President. Union—the bulwark of republican governments. Six guns.

By the Secretary. Midshipman J. U. Murphey—May he shine in our Navy, as his honored father did at the Bar, on the Bench, and in our State Legislature. Four guns.

By Richard M. Jones.

May this great Republic stand,
While earth can bear a flower,
Unshaken by ambitious hands,
Is every patriot's prayer.

By C. C. Smith. Luke, again shoot or lend the gun.—May Senator Strange obey every necessary instruction, or follow the example of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum. Four cheers and four guns.

By James Jones.

We never can forget
What those immortal heroes done;
Nor while our breath remains, neglect
The counsel of great Washington.

Four cheers and four guns.

By William Fowler. Our State Legislatur—May not party spirit cause them to neglect the interest of their constituents. Ten cheers and ten guns.

The company dispersed about sunset in great harmony, without any accident.

Resolved, That the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, Milton Spectator, and Raleigh Standard be requested to publish the above.

Markets.

Petersburg, January 18

Cotton—12 a 14½ cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs, 3 00
Good to best, 6 75
Wheat—Red, 1 50 a 1 95
White, 1 90 a 2 15.
Flour—Family, $12 00.
Superfine, 10 50.

Fayetteville, January 18.

Cotton—12½ a 15.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—80 a 85.
Flax Seed—1 50 a 1 60.

MARRIED,

In Greene county, Alabama, on the 27th ult. Mr. WILLIAM D. MOORE, Merchant, formerly of this town, to Miss ARABELLA SMITH, of the vicinity of Greensborough, Alabama.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Friday,	7 1	4 59	D. H. M.
21 Saturday,	7 0	5 0	New 6 5 29 aft'n
22 Sunday,	6 59	5 1	First 13 11 54 morn
23 Monday,	6 59	5 1	Full 21 2 27 aft'n
24 Tuesday,	6 58	2	Last 29 4 18 aft'n
25 Wednesday	6 57	5 3	
26 Thursday,	6 56	5 4	

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THOMAS FLINT has commenced an English school in the Male Academy in Hillsborough: Price for tuition for the lowest class will be three dollars per quarter, which will comprise Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmatic. For the highest class four dollars per quarter, which will comprise English Grammar, Geography, and Merchants' Accounts by the Double Entry or Italian form. To be paid in advance, with the addition of 25 cents for fire wood during the cool season.

January, 16. 53—

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a pleasant part of the town. Any person may know the terms, &c. by applying at this office.

January 19. 53—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES; Four of which are Fellows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, } Ex'rs.
ALFRED STALEY, }

January 6. 53—11M

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Bxuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PATENT BUTTER.

A Russian nobleman of high rank, and possessor of a large landed estate, has received, from the Emperor, letters patent as a reward for discovering a new method of making butter, which may be of importance to dairy women in this country. The process consists in boiling, or rather simmering the milk, for the space of fifteen minutes, in its sweet state, taking care not to burn it, and then churning it in the usual manner. It is said no difficulty ever occurs in making butter immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which has undergone vinous fermentation. Butter made in this manner, is also said to preserve its flavor and sweetness much longer than that made in the ordinary manner. The milk, likewise, being less sweet, is considered of nearly the same value as before churning, and far more healthy on account of its having the animaculæ, or whatever else it may have contained, destroyed. The ease with which the experiment may be made should induce all to give a fair trial. *Silk Culturist.*

To preserve Milk.—In very warm weather, says the Genesee Farmer, when milk sours soon, put two table spoonsful of salt into every pail of milk before straining; it will greatly improve the quality and quantity of butter.

HAND WRITING.

Of the number of young men who are yearly sent from College into the world, how few are there who write even a tolerable hand. The silly notion that it is a mark of genius to write badly, is the cause of many a young man's spending his days in idleness, who might otherwise make an industrious and useful citizen. There is no pursuit in life in which to write a good hand will not be found of use. There are many in which to write well is indispensable to success. Even amongst those who come to the bar, we have no doubt that the notion to which we have adverted is often the cause of a failure to get business. In the commencement of a young lawyer's career, any kind of business which will give him an opportunity of showing an acquaintance with his profession is desirable. To prepare documents with legal skill is important; and to prepare them in a neat, accurate, and perspicuous manner, is likewise very desirable. He who can do both will have an advantage over him who can do only the former, and will, in consequence, be more likely to get quickly into some kind of business, others are apt to follow. We make these remarks in regard to the legal profession, because a careless hand-writing is more often found there than any where else. The other employments of life would admit of similar illustrations.

Richmond Courier.

Almost all the members of the Bonaparte family (says the Presse) are preparing to leave Europe, and remove to the United States of America, in consequence of the advice of certain Sovereigns who have constantly given them marks of their good-will, and of the greater part of their friends in France.

It is stated in Pitkin's Statistics, that in 1810 between five and six million bushels of grain were distilled in the United States, and it is supposed the amount is equally great at present. If distillers would put out their fires, there would be no scarcity of bread-stuffs, notwithstanding the short crops.

Public Sale.

ON the 9th of February next, I shall sell, at public outcry, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in Hillsborough, a very likely NEGRO GIRL about eighteen years old. Bond and security will be required of the purchaser.

WM. N. PRATT, *Guardian of the children of Mrs. Willie Clain, late Mrs Elizabeth James, widow of Thomas James, deceased.*

January 12 52—

Hillsborough FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Session will open on Thursday the 26th instant, under the same approved and experienced teachers to whom the school is already indebted for a long and faithful course of instruction. The studies of the several classes will continue as heretofore. In consequence of the advanced prices of the times, the teachers are reluctantly constrained to increase a little the tuition-fee of each class. The prices for the ensuing session will be as follows:

For 4th Class	$12 00
2d and 3d Class	15 00
1st Class	17 00
Instruction in Music	25 00
in Drawing & Painting	12 00
in Needle-work	3 00

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

January 4. 51 4w

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inqure at this office.

August 25. 33—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 28. 48—

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required,

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

LEMAY'S

North Carolina Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR **1837,**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 3. 43—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in August last, a Negro man named SAM, about fifty years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confined so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13 49 6wp

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51 3m

☞ To be inserted in all the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*

Public Sale.

AT the late residence of Rachel Strayhorn, deceased on Friday the 20th of this inst., we will proceed to sell

about One Hundred Barrels of Corn, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, Oats & Wheat, one Wagon and Gear, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security

ANDREW BOULAND, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. STRAYHORN, }

January 12 52—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business if application be made soon

June 16 —tf

A HANDSOME *Mahogany Sideboard,*

FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21 15—

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced, that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied, that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republic; but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the *first* of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make *good English scholars.* Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronised by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education, but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be $45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County Dec. 31. 51—3m

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of January 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
James Armstrong

B
Jehu Brown or William Cabe
Lewis J. Beard 2
Mrs. Amelia Bullock
Samuel Bumpass
John G. Blount
Baptist Church, care of Ezekiel Brewer and others

C
James R. Cole
Burton Clark
Calvin Clark
William Cousins
Reuben Cardin
Eli Carrel
C. E. Clotherall
William Cabe or Jehu Brown

D
Zachariah Dickie
Rev. D. G. Doak

E
Sec'y of Eagle Lodge 2

F
James Faucett
John R. Faucett

G
Rev. Alson Gray
S. A. Gunn 2
William Goins

H
Miss Isaac Hays
Mrs. Mary Hicks
Durrum Hall
James Hicks
John E. Hinenman
William Holmes
Rev. Joseph Holmes
Ephraim Harris
Rev. Samuel Harris
William W. Holden

J
Robin Jones
Joshua Johnston
John F. Johnston
Mrs. Mary Johnston
Miss Jane Jeffers
Miss Mary E. W. Jameson
James Jackson

The Justices of Orange County Court

L
Jonathan Laws
Sarah or Isaac Laws
J. Lewis
Miss Elvia Lillington
William L. Long
Barney Lashley
Rev. William Linebury

M
John R. Mimms, esq.
John Mitchel
William Manor
James Morrow

N
William Nelson 2
Neill 'Nabb
William Nichols

P
Archibald Parker
L. K. Pratt

R
George Rhodes
Jesse Rigsby
Wilson Knew
William Russell

S
Clem Sears
M. & E. Sears
Rev. J. F. Speight
David Springer

T
James Taylor
James U. Turrentine
John S. Turrentine
William Troy, jr.
William Thomson
Jack Thomson, son of Robert

W
John Warren 2
William H. Woods
Henderson Woods
James Wilkins
William A. Whitfield
Arenet Webb
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkerson
Andrew Watson
John D. Wilson

Y
Josiah Younger

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

January 2. 51 2w

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire out immediately for the present year a Negro Woman, who is a first rate washer &c.; a Boy 14 or 15 years of age and a Girl 16 years old.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Guardian of A. Ashe*

January 6 51—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$13,000 for $5!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

First Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on *Saturday, the 11th of February.*

COMBINATION SYSTEM.

75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, { $13,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $13,000—one of $6,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,400—one of $1 500—one of $1,100—twenty of $1000—besides many of $500, $360, &c, amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co. in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

January 51—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and *will* sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity

November 3, 43—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

STRAY

TAKEN up by James Ray, senr. living on the waters of the north fork of Little River, eleven miles north east from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 21st of December last a red and white COW, marked with a crop off the right ear, and under bit and hole in left ear, and torn or cut out to the end of the ear.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 12 52—3wp

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Hugh Curry, living six miles south from Hillsborough on the old road leading to Chapel Hill, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 7th of January a black and white COW, marked with a large slit in the left ear, a crop and under bit in the right ear, and the end of her horns cut off.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

January 16 52—3wp

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JOHN J. FREELAND & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement with John J. Freeland, who has become the purchaser of the whole concern.

J. J. FREELAND,
JAMES WEBB.

☞ The subscriber will hereafter give his constant personal attention to the business of the Mill, and hopes to deserve a share of public patronage.

JOHN J. FREELAND.

January 5. 51—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr. of William Cozart, senr. deceased, & others, vs. *William D. Carrington and Fanny his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart.* } Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are non residents, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace & others, vs. *John Cawthorn's heirs, & others.* } Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Euzabeth Cawthorn, children and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased, the children and heirs at law of William Cawthorn, deceased; Lemuel Cawthorn, and Charlotte Dument, widow of Mathew Dument, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, vs *The Executors of John Lemay, deceased and others.* } Petition for account & settlement

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W. Lemay, one of the executors and defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville at the court house in Oxford on the first Monday of February, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

The Petition of John McNeely, Geo. W. McNeely, James McNeely, and William Jones, against The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder for the heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment *pro confesso* entered.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price of Adv. $3 50 47—6w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 4th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10. 44—2m

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to me, either for letter or newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next, after which time I shall keep no post office accounts, except with those who may make deposites.

THOMAS CLANCY.

December 8. 48—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.